THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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☞No subscription taken for less than six months

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

EDITOR OF GAZETTE,

DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.

August 14, 1863—3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it [free of charge] the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

August 14, 1863—3m

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam*. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to
B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

Professional Cards.

New Banking House.

Rupp, Shannon & Co.,

Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.

They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.
CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cuntey, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

Bedford Gazette.

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The space occupied by ten lines of this size or type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

THE FUTURE MAKES ALL RIGHT.

From the centre of creation,
To where 'tis lost in space,
There is a law of compensation
That pervadeth every place;
That reaches every human heart,
In accents sweet and light,
Or thunders, as the guilty start—
"The future makes all right."

Though wrong may rear its horrid form,
Though innocence may weep,
While mercy flies, amidst the storm
And justice seems to sleep;
Though darkness spreads its sombre fold,
And earth be veiled in night,
The sun will gild the cast with gold—
"The future makes all right."

All nature, with emphatic speech,
Since chaos ceased to reign,
Has sought mankind this truth to teach,
But sought, alas! in vain:
While history turns its teeming page
To man's and nation's sight,
And still cries out from age to age—
"The future makes all right."

There ne'er has been an evil deed,
Or governmental crime,
That did not retribution speed,
And was avenged by time;
And low and high, and small and great,
In poverty, or might,
Have lived to learn, though oft too late—
"The future makes all right."

Call empires from the misty past,
Assyrian and Greek;
Bid Rome assume its limits vast,
And let their voices speak,
They'll own that, 'spite of present power,
Of seeming triumph 'spite,
The reign of wrong is but an hour—
"The future makes all right."

And think not e'en the guiltiest thing
Is dead to human weal,
Or lost to conscience, or its sting—
It may be forced to feel!
The crimson hand may grasp the bowl,
The murderer's eye be bright,
E'en when the whisper frights his soul—
"The future makes all right."

As from the couch whereon he lies,
The miscreant will start,
The vengeful worm that never dies
Keeps gnawing at his heart!
'Tis then, while spectral shadows rise,
He cowers 'neath the blight,
And seems to hear, from earth and skies—
"The future makes all right."

Then who shall dare avow the creed
Eternal goodness scorns—
That innocence must ever bleed,
While virtue treads on thorns?
That hope, to dry affliction's tears,
Ne'er checks its onward flight,
Or murmurs in its listless ears—
"The future makes all right."

There is a joy, which, midst all joy,
Sits crowned upon a throne;
The only one without alloy—
It springs from duty done;
And he, whose throbbing bosom glows
With this supreme delight,
Does more than dream, he sees and knows
"The future makes all right."

Rosecrans' Views of the War.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, translating from a Cincinnati paper, presents the following development of the views of Gen. Rosecrans in regard to the policy of the Administration and the profligate conduct of so many of its adherents. The statement deserves profound consideration by all men capable of honorable emotions and who desire to secure the welfare of their country by those honest means which can alone avail such an end. The picture afforded in this brief passage is dreadful to contemplate; but the coloring is unhappily only too true to reality. The *Courier* says:

"Persons who are on intimate terms with Gen. Rosecrans declare that he is greatly discouraged about the war. This is not because he considers the Southern armies invincible, but because he believes that the seceded States can never be brought back by the rigorous policy which the Government has adopted. He has never taken any part in the proceedings of Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor of Tennessee, who has succeded in converting to secession all people who had any hope of Union.—Himself perfectly disinterested, he looks with disgust upon the shameful traffic which is going on under the mask of patriotism. When he looks around him he sees men moved by all sorts of motives, more or less decent, except honor and love of country. Some are fighting from ambition, others from avarice; to the latter the conquest of country means only pillage and cheap cotton; the former are jealous of their superiors and their equals, and are delighted with any reverse which may overtake them.

"Profoundly honest and religious, Rosecrans regards these spectacles with bitter aversion.—His religious feelings have grown upon him in proportion to the excesses and intrigues which he is impotent to prevent; and in mystical hopes of another world he seeks relief from the corruptions of the present. He no longer fights with any ardor, but simply from a sense of duty, considering each victory a useless waste of blood. He has no confidence in his successes, considering that they are followed by the swoop of birds of prey whose rapacity makes hopeless the pacification of the country. * * * *

All these details come to me from a person very dear to Rosecrans, to whom the General wrote that he saw in the defeat of Chickamauga the finger of God."

Select Tale.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

It was over at last. The sun, which had walked slow and calm through the long hours of that terrible day, had gone down in a column of fire behind the western hills; and now the stars were coming out swiftly, like golden petals scattered all over an azure sky.

And the stars looked down on the battle-field, as they have come out and looked for scores of years on the fair young land which had arisen in her strength and beauty, until amid all the nations there was none to compare with her—on the great cities that were hung like jewels on her green bosom—on the broad harvest fields that wave their tresses of joy through her golden summers—on the houses where the dwellers thereof sat peaceful and happy under their own fig tree—on all this had the stars which came up at night by the watch towers of the sky looked, until at last there came a change—and now where the harvest had waved their locks in the summer winds, was that most terrible sight which the sun ever beheld—the conflict had raged hot and terrible that day.

The hearts of the distant mountains had shuddered with the thunder of cannon, and the earth had drunk in blood as in autumn she drinks the equinoctial rain; but at last the day's awful work was done, and the night winds lifted the gray banners of smoke from the battle-field.

The air was full of heat and smell of powder; the dead lay thick together, with stark, ghastly faces on the trampled grass; the wounded lay thick, also, filling the air with their moans—riderless horses rushed terrified over the field; and the dying daylight and the solemn stars watched over all.

A little way from the battle-field ran a small stream, making a blue fold in the dark grass, and two wounded men had crawled to its banks to slake their thirst.

And when the two men crawled along the banks, looked up and met each other's face, they knew they were enemies, and they knew, too, that a few hours ago each had aimed his rifle at the other, and that aim had made the ghastly wound, a little way from the heart, which had drunk the life-blood of each, and each glared desperately at his adversary a moment before he fell.

But there was no fierceness in the eyes of those men now, as they sat face to face on the bank of the stream, the strife and the anger had all gone now, and they sat still, dying men, who a few hours before had been deadly foes, sat still, and looked at each other. At last one of them spoke:

"We haven't either a chance to hold out much longer, I judge."

"No," said the other with a little mixture of sadness and recklessness. "You did that last job of yours very well, as that bears witness;" and he pointed to a wound a little above his heart, from which the life blood was slowly oozing.

"No better than you did yours," replied the other, with a grim smile; and he pointed to a wound a little higher up—larger, more ragged—a deadly one.

And the two men gazed at each other again in the dim light, for the moon had come over the hills now, and stood among the stars like a pearl of great price. And as they looked a softer feeling stole over the heart of each toward his fallen foe; a feeling of pity for the strong, manly life laid low; a feeling of regret for that inexorable necessity of the war which made each man the slayer of the other; and at last one of them spoke:

"There's some folks in the world that will feel worse, I suppose, because you've gone out of it?"

A spasm of pain was on the bronzed ghastly features.

"Yes," said the man, in thick tones—"there's one woman, with a little boy and girl away up among the New Hampshire mountains, it'll well-nigh kill to hear of this. And then he groaned out, in bitter anguish, "Oh God, have pity on my wife and children!"

And the other drew closer to him.

"Away among the cotton fields of Georgia there's a woman and a little girl whose heart will break when they hear what this day has done." And then a cry wrung itself out of his heart: "Oh God, have pity upon them!"

And from that moment the Northerner and the Southerner ceased to be foes. The thought of those distant homes on which the anguish was soon to fall, drew them close together in that last hour, and the two wept like children.

And at last the Northerner spoke talking more to himself than anything else, and he did not know the other was listening greedily to every word:

"She used to come—my little girl, bless her heart!—every night to meet me when I came home from the fields; and she would stand under the great plum tree, that's just beyond the back door at home, with the golden curls and the laugh dancing in her eyes, when she heard the click of the gate—I see her there now; and I'd take her in my arms, and she'd put up her little red lips for a kiss; but my little girl will never watch under the old plum-tree by the well again. I shall never hear the cry of joy as she catches a glimpse of me at the gate—I shall never see her little feet running over the grass to spring in my arms again!"—

"And," said the Southerner, "there's a little brown-eyed, brown-haired girl that used to watch in the cool afternoons for her father, when he rode in from his visit to the plantations—I see her sweet little face shining out from the rose that covered the pillars, and hear her shout of joy as I bounded from my horse and chased the little flying feet and the loud laugh up and down the verandah. But, my darling, you will never watch again among the roses for your father, and you and he will never go laughing and romping up and down the old verandah again!"

And the Northerner drew near to the Southerner, and the hot tears stood on his cold cheeks, as he said:

"Friend, may God have pity on our fatherless children."

"Amen!" said the Southerner, fervently.

And the Northerner spoke in a husky whisper, for the eyes of the dying man were glazing fast:

"We have fought like brave men together. We are going before God in a little while. Let us forgive each other.

The Southerner tried to speak but the sound died away in a gurgle from his white lips; but he took the hand of the fallen foe, and the stiffening fingers closed tight over it, and his last look was a smile of forgiveness and peace. And when the next morning's sun walked up the gray stairs of the dawn touched with pink, it looked down and saw the two foes lying dead, with their hands clasped in each other, by the stream which ran close to the battle-field.

And the little girl with golden hair that watched under the plum-tree among the hills of New Hampshire, and the little girl with the bright brown hair that waited by the roses among the green plains of Georgia, were fatherless.

How Beau Hackett was Made a Zouave.

I was put through a rigid course of examination before I could be made a Zouave, and I say it with feeling and gratification and self esteem, that I was remarkably well posted in the catechism. My father was a hero of the revolution, having been caught once in a water-wheel, and whirled round rapidly a number of times. Others of the family have also distinguished themselves as military men at different periods, but their deeds of courage are too well known to need repetition. The following is a copy verbatim et literatim et wordem of most of the questions propounded to me, and the answers thereto, which my intimate acquaintance with the Army Regulations and the Report of the Committee on the conduct of the War enabled me to answer readily, and accurately. My interrogator was a little man in Federal blue, with gold leaves on his shoulders. They called him Major, but he looked young enough to be a minor. He led off with—

'How old are you, and what are your qualifications?'

'Twenty-two and a strong stomach.'—Then I requested him to fire his interrogations singly, which he did.

'What is the first duty to be learned by a soldier?'

'How to draw his rations.'

'What is the most difficult feat for a soldier to perform?'

'Drawing his bounty.'

'If you were in the rear rank of a company during an action, and the man in the front rank before you should be wounded and disabled, what would you do?'

I would dispatch myself to the rear for a surgeon immediately. Some men would step forward and take the wounded man's place, but that is unnatural.'

'If you were commanding skirmishers, and saw cavalry advancing in the front and infantry in the rear, which would you meet?'

'Neither; I would mass myself for a bold movement, and shove out sideways.'

'If you were captured what line of conduct would you pursue?'

'I would treat my captors with the utmost civility.'

'What are the duties of Home Guards?'

'Their duty is to see that they have no duties.'

'What will you take?'

——'Bourbon straight!'

☞A New Hampshire paper says those who went to Lebanon one day last week, for examination, were shocked to see a white man there, followed by his young son, whom he was endeavoring to sell at the highest price as a substitute. The man, at last, after much bantering, sold his boy for $450, and pocketed the greenbacks with the coolest satisfaction, while the boy dejectedly passed into the Provost's office to report for service.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in a speech which he made recently in New York, gave the following eloquent description of the scenes attending the wresting of Magna Charta from King John the Abraham Lincoln of his time:

The traveler who visits that island meadow in the river Thames, near Windsor, now used as a race-course, and still known as Runnymede, does not go there to see the horses run, but because that meadow marks an era in the progress of human freedom. There, six hundred and forty-four years ago, on the morning of the 12th of August, the iron-clad barons met King John and wrested from him the same rights which have been violated by Abraham Lincoln, and ostracised by the indemnity bill of the last Congress. (Cheers.) These rights were written in Latin of that day. "Nullus liber homo capitur" it began. Dead language, but vital with liberty—which Chatham said was with all the classics.

"No free man shall be arrested or imprisoned or deprived of his own free household, or of his liberties, or of his own free custom, or outlawed, or banished, or injured in any manner, nor will we pass sentence upon him, unless by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." (Cheers.)

This was the germ of civil freedom, which the pigmies of to-day are endeavoring to uproot now that it has grown from the acorn to the oak! As another (Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts) has so finely expressed it, "from the gray of that morning streamed the rays, which uplifting with the hours, coursing with the years, and keeping pace with the centuries have encircled the whole earth with the glorious light of English liberty—the liberty for which our fathers planted these commonwealths in the wilderness; for which they went through the baptism of blood and fire in the Revolution; which they imbedded and hoped to make immortal in the Constitution; without which the Constitution would not be worth the parchment on which it is written." (Cheers.) As if to make this great charter sacred for ever in the Anglo-Saxon memory; to connect it with the holiest emotions of religion, and to sanction it by the hopes and the terrors of the unseen world, the Catholic Hierarchy of that day—long before Protestanism arose—before the Reformation—before we had the transcendental flight of our Puritan preachers—(laughter)—this Catholic Hierarchy, then the friend of the oppressed and the people were convoked. A few days after the unwilling King signed the charter. I would like to make a picture in your eye of that great convocation. They met in Westminster Abbey, the mausoleum of the dead royalty and genius of Britain. Here was the King upon his throne, sceptered and crowned, impurpled in his robes of office; near him were the lords temporal in their scarlet gowns; on his right were the gentlemen of England representing the Commons—the people of the realm, and within the altar were the Lord's anointed, clad in all the pomp of their pontifical apparel! In the midst stood Stephen Langdon, the Primate of England, Archbishop of Canterbury. The great organ rolls its music amidst the Gothic arches; the air, suffused with a dim religious light from the stained windows,—trembles with the thrilling "symphony divine," and the choir sing *Te Deum laudamus*—praise to God for the great charter of human freedom! Censors swing and the incense rises, an offering to the God of Justice! And in that impressive presence the Archbishop arises, and, gathering upon his brow and in his voice the terrors of the invisible and eternal world, he sequesters and excludes, and from the body of our Lord Jesus Christ, from the company of the Saints in Heaven and the good on earth, he forever excommunicates and accurses every one who should dare violate that great charter of Anglo-Saxon freedom! (Cheers.) Think you, men of New York, these curses are not living yet? A Massachusetts senator has said that your honored Governor is now being dragged at the chariot of a Federal executive, usurping the right of the people and violating the great charter, as eternized in our traditions, our history, and our Constitution. But the people of this country are meeting as of old—not in any Gothic minster, not in the presence of the great hierarchs, nor with ceremony of Church and State, not to the music of organ and choir or the rising incense of praise, nor amidst the fulmination of Primates; but under the great sky of heaven, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; and they too are sequestering and excluding, excommunicating and accursing—and from the body of the just God in Heaven, and from the company of the good and patriotic everywhere—Abraham Lincoln —(immense cheering)—and the minions of his power who have dared in this age and land to violate these sacred rights of personal and constitutional liberty. [Great cheers.)

The Nine Months' Volunteers.—The Secretary of War has decided against the claims of nine months' volunteers to national bounties; but the heirs of a nine months' man who dies or is killed in the service are entitled to the United States bounty of $100, besides the pay due to the soldier at the date of his decease. The widows and mothers of nine months' soldiers are also entitled to pensions under act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862.

☞"I wish I had your head," said a lady one day to a gentleman who had solved for her a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was his reply.—"Well," said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I don't see why they should not go into partnership."

☞A young lady, a teacher in an academy, was also a teacher in the Sunday school. The lessons of the day was about the two mites of the widow, which she pronounced mits. Explaining the reason why these mits were so valuable, she said that the widow probably knit them herself.

Grape, Canister, Shrapnel and Shell.

Grape consists of nine shots in three layers, which vary in size according to the calibre of the gun; they are held together by two plates about one fourteenth of an inch less in diameter than the calibre of the gun, two rings, a bolt, and a nut.

The canvass-bag arrangement is too old for this war; it is not so simple or durable, and has not been used for years. Canister for a gun contains twenty seven small cast iron balls, arranged in four layers, the top of six, the remainder of seven inch; for howitzer it contains forty-eight small iron balls in four layers of twelve each; for the same calibre you will see that the case for canister is a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast iron plate or a wooden plate, and at the top by a sheet iron plate with a handle attached; the interstices between the balls are closely packed with sawdust to prevent crowding when the piece is fired.

Shrapnel consists of a very thin shell which is filled with musket balls; the interstices are then filled by pouring in melted sulphur; a hole is then bored through the mass of sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge. Now, to explain the difference between a "shrapnel" of "spherical case" and a "shell." The destructive force of a shrapnel is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in shrapnel being only to break the envelope and spread the balls, they still moving forward by a force of the impulse they receive from the charge in the gun. A shell is made very much thicker than the envelope of a shrapnel, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do great execution if it explodes on the ground, it having destructive qualities in itself, aside from the discharge of the gun. A shrapnel shell has only half of the charge of powder that a proper shell has; thus a twenty-four pounder shrapnel contains twelve mus-ket balls and six ounces of powder. A twenty-four pounder has twelve ounces of powder. A six pounder shrapnel has thirty-nine musket balls and twenty-five ounces of powder.

A SATISFACTORY ANSWER.

An attorney in the country recently received an account from abroad for collection, and in reply he made the following statement of the financial condition of the section in which he resides, which was doubtless perfectly satisfactory to the creditor:—

"Now I am perfectly astonished at you for sending a claim out here for collection these times. You might as well cast your net into the "lake of fire and brimstone," to catch a sun-dial, or into the celebrated Styxian pool to catch speckled trout as to try to collect money here. Money! have a faint recollection of having seen it when a small boy. I believe it was given me by my uncle to buy candy with. (The candy I do remember.) But it has been so long since I have seen any that I almost forgot whether gold is made of corn or mustard, or silver of white onions or fish-scales. Why, sir we live without money. You're behind the times. It is a relic of barbarism—of ages past. We live by eating here, sir—we do. Hoot, man, the millenium is coming, the year of jubilee is come, and all debts are paid as they will be, unless you take "*projuce*." The word "money" is not in our vocabulary; in the latest Webster (revised for this meridian,) it is marked "*obsolete*, formerly a coin representing value and used as a medium of commerce." A few small pieces can be seen in our Historical Society's collection, where they are exhibited as curiosities, along with the skeleton of the "Mastodon," Noah's old boots and Adam's apple.

VALUE OF AN EXPLANATION.

A certain king, it is said, sent to another king saying,

"Send me a blue pig, with a black tail, or else—"

The other, in a high dudgeon at the presumed insult, replied.

"I have not got one, and if I had—"

On which weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries, they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, by saying, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—?"

"Why," said the other, "I mean a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color.—But," resorted he, "what could *you* mean by saying, "I have not got one, and if I had—?"

"Why, of course, if I had, I should have sent it!" an explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

Republicans Have Brought Upon Us Civil War. Douglas said so; Pugh said so; Crittenden said so; Everett said so.

They would not compromise, but were in favor of "bloodletting."

Chandler said so; Brough says so; Wade says so—all say so.

They are not in favor of the Union as it was.

Butler says so; Greeley says so; the Chicago *Tribune* says "it is a thing of the past, hated by every patriot, and destined never to blot the page of history again;" Bingham says it is a scandal, and Stevens says "God forbid it."

They spit upon "the Constitution as it is."

Webster said it was all he asked for, while Beecher calls it a "sheepskin parchment," and Garrison "a league with death."

Beecher and Garrison, and Stevens, and Greeley and the Chicago *Tribune* all support the administration.—*Dubuque Herald.*

☞An honest man is the noblest work of God, but, unfortunately, the edition is very small.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

☞Wood, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Bedford Classical Institute.

REV. JOHN LYON, Principal.

The 2d Quarter of the 5th School Year of this Institution will open as usual on Monday, November 16, 1863. Terms as before.

A Few Figures.

In the great political campaign of 1860, when all parties were thoroughly aroused, there were polled for the office of Governor, in the State of Pennsylvania, 492,000 votes. Since then about 200,000 men have gone out of the State into the army. Of these at least 75,000 were voters at that election. This would leave at home, of the voters of that year, 417,000.—Now, at the late election for Governor, the State is represented to have polled 523,667 votes, about 106,000 more than in 1860! No reasonable man will claim that this increase is natural and normal, and it requires but little acuteness of perception to see that it is fictitious and fraudulent. That the State should poll 106,000 more votes than it did in 1860, after sending 200,000 men to the war, is preposterous. But if any one doubts that this apparent increase is not fraudulent, let the doubter look at the statistics of the State and be convinced. For instance: The proportion of voters to the number of taxables has generally been computed at 1,000 of the former to about every 1,400 of the latter. (At the gubernatorial election of 1857, it was 1,000 to 1,645). Now the number of taxable inhabitants of the State, as reported by the late Board of Revenue Commissioners, is 651,632. Taking the proportion of 1,000 voters to every 1,400 taxables, the full vote of Pennsylvania would be at present, 465,458, or 58,209 less than were polled at the late election! Bradford county, which gave Curtin nearly 4,000 majority, has 9,882 taxables and polled 9,776 votes, which would indicate that there are only 106 taxables in this county who are not voters! According to the usual ratio of 1000 voters to every 1,400 taxables, Bradford county should have polled only 7,058 votes, or 2,718 less than it did poll. In this county, then, there must have been cast nearly 3,000 illegal votes. In Chester, at the above-named ratio, the vote should have been 11,700 or 1,786 less than the number polled at the late election, to wit:—13,486. In this county Curtin had 2,500 majority. In Huntingdon the vote should have been 4,628 instead of 5,427, or about 800 less than it was. Huntingdon county gave Curtin nearly 1,100 majority. In Erie, if the whole vote were cast, it would foot up to only 8,287 instead of 9,519. Curtin had 3,000 majority in Erie. In Somerset the whole vote is only 3,915 instead of 4,802 as figured up at the late election. Somerset county gave Curtin 1,326 majority. In Philadelphia, the entire vote could be only 75,682. At the late election it is represented to have been 82,467. Philadelphia gave Curtin 7,000 majority. But, to give a few more figures, let us assume that the vote of the State as reported to have been cast at the late election, was honest and legal. This assumption makes the proportion of voters to the number of taxables 1,000 to every 1,254. Now, Bradford county has 9,882 taxables; therefore, according to the ratio of voters to taxables, exhibited by the late election, that county should not have polled over 7,880 votes. But it polled, as we have seen, 9,776! So in Erie, which has 11,602 taxables, the vote should have been 9,252, instead of 9,519; in Huntingdon, which has 6,480 taxables, the vote should have been 5,167 instead of 5,427; and in Somerset 4,371 instead of 4,802. Thus it will be seen that these strong Abolition counties greatly exceed in their number of voters even the disproportioned ratio fixed by the late election. And those are only examples. Wherever the Abolitionists made heavy gains, this undue proportion of voters to taxables exists. Thus the fictitious increase in the number of voters since 1860, is fully developed. Can any man longer doubt that Judge Woodward is really and by a majority of the lawful votes of the State, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania?

DARING ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last the house of Wm. M. Cook, of this place, was entered and some $40 worth of clothing and money taken therefrom. The burglar effected an entrance at a window, went up stairs, into the room in which Mr. Cook was sleeping, and took Mr. Cook's pocket-book from his breeches' pocket within a few feet of Mr. C's bed.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.—Col. Hafer has lately erected a new portico in front of the Bedford Hotel. This is a decided improvement. He has also re-fitted and re-furnished the house and his guests will find his hotel more comfortable than ever.

☞The decision of the Supreme Court of the State, pronouncing the Conscription Law unconstitutional, has created quite a flutter among the Abolition journals. They know that this decision places Gov. Curtin in a very unpleasant dilemma. He must either set at defiance the decree of the Supreme Court, which is now a law of the State, and which the Governor is, by his OATH OF OFFICE, bound to execute, or he must refuse to obey the behest of Abraham Lincoln and his Abolition Congress. Gov. Curtin has it in his power, now, to save the people of this State from the horrors of the Conscription. The responsibility rests upon him. The Supreme Court have clearly pointed out to him his duty to protect the people of the State from further conscription. These facts are sorely felt by such Jacobin organs as the Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer*, and hence the sensation produced among them by this righteous decision.

☞Every day brings forth some new developement of the rascality by which Judge Woodward was defrauded of his election. Even in our own county, it appears there were frauds of which honest people never dreamed. It seems that in Middle Woodberry, Liberty and Broad Top, where the Abolitionists had their principal increase, dozens of illegal votes were polled. In Liberty some of the Huntingdon Abolitionists voted and then returned to Huntingdon county and voted there also. Some of these have been arrested and will be punished. In Broad Top numbers of fraudulent votes were polled by the Abolitionists, among the rest that of an alien, on the ground that he had obtained his first papers and had paid the $300 commutation as a conscript! The Broad Top Election Board ought to be made understand the election laws by having a little experience of their workings in the Courts. If the Democrats of Broad Top, permit such frauds to be practised upon them without bringing the Election Board to justice, they deserve to remain in the minority. We say to Democrats, everywhere, stand up for your rights, bring the ballot-box stuffers to judgment, and let there be a stop put to the fraudulent voting which now controls the result of elections throughout the land. Hereafter let no election officers who violate the law in any particular, go unpunished.

☞Chas. Merwine of this borough, has been appointed by the Commissioners to take charge of the Court House building, *vice* Levi Agnew removed. The Commisioners have done themselves credit in thus giving this appointment to a deserving man, an honest Democrat and one who, we think, believes that there ought to be such an element in human nature as *gratitude*.

☞George Roades, the newly elected Commissioner, was installed in office, on Monday last. He succeeds Mr. Feightner whose term expired on that day. Mr. Roades is a good man and will discharge with fidelity the trust reposed in him by the people of the county.

SAD ACCIDENT.—One day last week, as Mr. David Deal, of Colerain tp., was engaged in threshing with a machine, his right arm was caught in the cylinder and terribly crushed and lacerated. It was found necessary to amputate the injured limb above the elbow, which was done by Drs. Marbourg and Harry, the physicians in attendance. At last accounts the unfortunate sufferer was doing well.

OUR NEW SHERIFF.—Capt. Aldstadt, our newly elected Sheriff, is about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office and his predecessor, Mr. Cessna, is about to retire.—We have no doubt that Capt. Aldstadt will make an excellent officer and that his success in his new *role* will eclipse even that which he achieved as commander of "Co. Q," during the late campaign. The retiring Sheriff was a very efficient officer and during his term made troops of friends.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1864. It will contain nearly 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives*. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1864, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. ITS FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. IT IS THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7.50, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the Publisher will send *an extra copy gratis*. Speciment sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid,

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Are superior to all other purgative medicines in the world. They are the only purgative pills that it is safe to administer in cases of Erysipelas, Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, or other Fevers, or in Small Pox, Gastritis, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and other diseases, where a mild soothing and healing purgative is required.—One dose of Radway's Pills will cleanse the bowels, and purge from the system diseased humors as thoroughly as lobelia will cleanse the stomach, without weakening the patient. One dose is sufficient to prove their superiority to all other pills. Sold by Druggists.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Mr. Joseph E. Long, of Liberty tp., was badly hurt, a few days ago, by being caught between the bumpers of two cars, as he was about to walk between them. It was feared that his injuries would prove fatal.

SHOT ON PICKET.—Nathan Smith, of St. Clair tp., a private in the 2d Pa. Cavalry, was shot whilst on picket near the Rappahannock, on the night of the 12th ult. It is supposed that he was killed by Moseby's Guerillas. He leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely death.

☞The "Jack Downing" letters, which appear originally in the New York *Day-Book*, will be published regularly in the *Gazette* until the series is concluded. The spicy and amusing stories of the "Majer" will be relished by all, whilst his home-thrusts at the follies and foibles of the "Kernel" and his "Cabbynet," will be justified by every one not blinded by ignorance or partizan prejudice. We recommend the *Day-book*, for which "Jack Downing" writes exclusively, as a family paper of great usefulness and worthy of the support of the people. In our next we will give another installment from the "Majer."

☞Farmers, go to William Hartley's and buy a "Eureka Fodder Cutter." This machine is one of the most useful ever invented.

Pennsylvania'on Conscription.

The friends of civil liberty and constitutional law have found, at length, a solid anchorage for their faith and hopes in the judicial action and legal acumen of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. At a General Term of this Court, held at Pittsburgh on the 9th instant, the question of the constitutionality of the Conscription Act was argued at great length, on the application for injunctions in the cases of certain drafted citizens of Philadelphia, restraining the Government officers from transferring them to the military service of the United States.

The importance of the question to be decided has been thoroughly comprehended and its legal aspects carefully analysed, in the forcible and elaborate opinion of Chief Justice Lowrie, whose profound and dispassionate logic must carry conviction to all impartial minds.

We have in the opinion of the highest court of Pennsylvania at once an able defence of State rights and an eloquent vindication of the patriotism of Pennsylvania. And for the first time in the history of this war, we find ourselves confronted with a high Court of Justice that possesses a combination of nerve and intellect clear enough to discern, and powerful enough to maintain, the dignity of State sovereignty and the personal liberty of the citizen.

The weak policy of Wilson's conscription scheme, from its first inception in the mind of that visionary Abolition enthusiast up to the present hour of its ignominious defeat and practical overthow, would convince anybody, except an insane partisan Administration, of the utter impracticability of this method of soldier making. Whatever may be the follies and weaknesses of the imbecile Cadinet that chance has made the transient custodian of the National helm, it cannot be possible that it is so blinded by passion and incited by self-will as not to comprehend the shallow logic of arbitrary power and military despotism. Surely it cannot fail to comprehend how brief must be its reign, how despicable its premature dissolution!

We cannot, with the record of nearly three years of Federal despotism before us, entertain even a vague supposition that this judicial voice of the highest court of Pensylvania will be able to penetrate the thick skull of Washington Abolitionism, or secure the respect of even a formal consideration at its hands. But whatever Federal officers at Washington may choose to think about it, or whatever course of action they may pursue in regard to it, we have a decision of the highest recognized legal tribunal of Pennsylvania, which even unjust men will not dare to violate.

There is law for the people as well as for the Government, and it is the solemn duty of every man to see that it is not transgressed with impunity; and we hesitate not to say that the loyal, law-abiding citizens of Pennsylvania, who have hitherto submitted to the hardships of this Conscription Act because it was recognized as law, will be prompt to demand and enforce its judicial repudiation.

Let all the liberty-loving men thank God that amid the cringing suppliance and fawning sycophancy and timid cowardice of the hour, there exist in the staunch old State of Pennsylvania brave and true men, of spotless purity and unquestioned courage, who dare to stand up, in the proud stature of their manhood, and combat the insane fury of fanaticism and the wild licentiousness of lawless passion.—*N. Y. Leader.*

A Frank Confession.

"The greatest folly of my life was the issuing of the Emancipation proclamation." Such were the words of President LINCOLN to WENDELL PHILLIPS last January, according to the testimony of the latter in a speech he made last week at the Music Hall in New Haven. Before the issuing of that document, President LINCOLN gave it as his opinion that it would be of no more effect than the "pope's bull against the comet;" and after he had given it to the world he regards it as "the greatest folly of his life," and did not scruple to so inform one of the most influential leaders of the fanatial faction who had forced him into the objectionable measure. President LINCOLN has made many notable remarks since he has been in office, but none that is likely to attract so much attention as the above.—*N. Y. World.*

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.—At the recent election in New York, the Democrats elected John V. L. Pruyn, Esq., one of the ablest men in that State, to Congress from the Albany district, by a large majority, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Erastus Corning. But the telegraph wires have never (as far as we know) allowed the fact to be known. It troubles the Abolitionists that there IS a Democratic party. But they can't help it, after all. And they'll hear from it, too.

WHEN did President Lincoln get the power to order the enlistment of the negro slaves in Maryland, in opposition to the wishes of their masters, and then pay three hundred dollars for each enlisted man out of the public funds? Congress never gave him any such power. The matter will be investigated during the next session of Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SESSION OF 1864.

From the following list of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, it will be seen that the Abolitionists have the meagre majority of 5 on joint ballot. The Democrats gain 3 in the Senate and lose 6 in the House. Three Democratic candidates for the House, were defeated as follows: one in Perry, beaten by *one* vote, one in Philadelphia, by about 40, and another in Mifflin by about 75.—Thus 188 more votes in those districts would have given us a majority on joint ballot. Harry White, Senator from the Indiana district, is now a prisoner in Richmond, and if not released the Senate will stand 16 to 16.

SENATE.

Those marked thus * are new Senators.

1st *District—Philadelphia*—Jeremiah Nichols, A. C. M. Donovan, D., Jacob Ridgway, A., Geo. Connell, A.
II—*Chester and Delaware*—W. Worthington,* A.
III—*Montgomery*—J. C. Smith, D.
IV—*Bucks*—William Kinzie, D.
V—*Lehigh and Northampton*—G. W. Stein, D.
VI—*Berks*—Hiester Clymer, D.
VII—*Schuylkill*—Bernard Reilly, D.
VIII—*Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne*—H. B. Beardsley,* D.
IX—*Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan & Wyoming*—W. J. Turrell, A.
X—*Luzerne*—J. B. Stark, D.
XI—*Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren*—S. F. Wilson, A.
XII—*Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union*—Henry Johnson, A.
XIII—*Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia*—David Montgomery,* D.
XIV—*Cumberland and Perry*—George H. Bucher, D.
XV—*Dauphin and Lebanon*—David Fleming,* A.
XVI—*Lancaster*—Benjamin Champneys,* A., J. M. Dunlap,* A.
XVII—*York*—A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
XVIII—*Adams, Franklin and Fulton*—William McSherry, D.
XIX—*Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon*—G. W. Householder,* A.
XX—*Blair, Cambria and Clearfield*—W. A. Wallace, D.
XXI—*Indiana and Armstrong*—Henry White, A.
XXII—*Westmoreland & Fayette*—John Latta,* D.
XXIII—*Washington & Greene*—Wm. Hopkins,* D.
XXIV—*Allegheny*—John P. Penny, A., J. L. Graham, A.
XXV—*Beaver and Butler*—C. C. McCandless, A.
XXVI—*Lawrence, Mercer and Venango*—Thomas Hoge,* A.
XXVII—*Erie and Crawford*—Morrow B. Lowry, A.
XXVIII—*Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk*—C. L. Lamberton, D.

Abolition Senators,	17
Democratic,	16
Abolition majority,	1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams,	*Greene,*
James H. Marshall, D.	Alexander Patton, D.
Allegheny,	*Huntingdon,*
Thomas J. Bigham, A.	David Etnier, A.
Alfred Black, A.	*Indiana,*
W. H. Denniston, A.	J. W. Huston, A.
John P. Glass, A.	*Juniata, Union & Snyder*
H. B. Heron, A.	John Balsbach, A.
Armstrong & Westmorel'd,	Samuel H. Orwig, A.
J. B. Chambers, D.	*Lancaster,*
John Hargnett, D.	E. K. Smith, A.
John W. Riddle, D.	E. Billingfelt, A.
Beaver and Lawrence,	Nathaniel Mayer, A.
William Henry, A.	H. B. Bowman, A.
Josiah White, A.	*Lebanon,*
Bedford,	G. D. Coleman, A.
B. F. Meyers, D.	*Luzerne,*
Berks,	Peter Walsh, D.
C. A. Kline, D.	Jacob Robinson, D.
William N. Potteiger, D.	Harry Hakes, D.
John Missimer, D.	*Mercer and Venango,*
Blair,	Charles Koonce, A.
R. A. McMurtrie, A.	Wm. Bergwin, A.
Bradford,	*Mifflin,*
Dummer Lilly, A.	S. S. Stanberger, A.
Jos. Marsh, A.	*Monroe and Pike,*
Bucks,	Peter Gilbert, D.
L. B. Labar, D.	*Montgomery,*
J. R. Boileau, D.	Geo. W. Wimley, D.
Butler,	Joseph Rex, D.
William Haslet, A.	H. C. Hoover, D.
J. H. Negley, A.	*Northampton,*
Cambria,	S. C. Shimer, D.
C. L. Pershing, D.	Owen Rice, D.
Carbon and Lehigh,	*Northumberland,*
Zachariah Long, D.	T. H. Purdy, D.
Nelson Weiser, D.	*Perry,*
Centre,	Charles R. Barnett, A.
Cyrus T. Alexander, D.	*Philadelphia,*
Chester,	William Foster, A.
P. Frazer Smith, A.	T. Barger, D.
Robert L. McClellan, A.	Samuel Josephs, D.
William Windle, A.	John D. Watson, A.
Clarion and Forest,	William W. Watt, A.
Wm. T. Alexander, D.	J. H. O'Hara, A.
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Elk,	Thomas Cochran, A.
T. J. Boyer, D.	James M. Kerns, A.
A. W. Benton, D.	George A. Quigley, D.
Clinton and Lycoming,	S. S. Pancoast, A.
A. C. Noyes, D.	J. W. Hopkins, D.
J. B. Beck, D.	L. V. Sutphin, A.
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan,	Frank McManus, D.
George D. Jackson, D.	Albert R. Schofield, D.
John C. Ellis, D.	William F. Smith, A.
Crawford and Warren,	Ed. G. Lee, A.
H. C. Johnson, A.	James Miller, A.
W. D. Brown, A.	*Potter and Tioga,*
Cumberland,	A. G. Olmstead, A.
John Bowman, D.	Jno. W. Guernsey, A.
Dauphin,	*Schuylkill,*
H. C. Alleman, A.	Edward Kerns, D.
Daniel Keyser, A.	Conrad Graber, D.
Delaware,	Michael Weaver, D.
Edward A. Price, A.	*Susquehanna,*
Erie,	George H. Wells, A.
Byron Hill, A.	*Somerset,*
John Cochran, A.	C. C. Musselman, A.
Fayette,	*Washington,*
T. B. Searight, D.	Robert R. Reed, A.
Franklin and Fulton,	James R. Kelly, A.
T. McD. Sharpe, D.	*Wayne,*
William Horton, D.	Wm. M. Nelson, D.
	York,
	Daniel Reiff, D.
	J. F. Spangler, D.

Abolition Members,	52
Democratic Members,	48
Abolition Majority	4

RECAPITULATION.

	Abolitionists.	Democrats.
Senators,	17	16
House,	52	48
	69	64

Abolition maj. on joint ballot, 5.

TALL VOTING.—A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* presents the following comparison of the vote of York, a Democratic county, with that of Venango, an Abolition county, by way of showing how Curtin's majority of 15,000 was obtained. It proves a glaring case of fraud or else miracnlous condition of health, &c., in the people of Venango:

"In 1862 it (Venango) polled 4,497 votes, giving Cochran 70 majority. The number of taxables returned *before this vote* was 6,275. In 1863 this county polled 6,274 votes, giving Curtin a majority of 314. M'Clure's estimate sent to the New-York *Tribune* asked for 300!

"York, a Democratic county, polls 13,581 votes out of a tax list of 18,776, leaving for widows, orphans, non-residents, sick, &c., who could not vote, 5,195 persons.

"Venango, an Abolition county, polls 6,274 votes out of a tax list of 6,275, leaving for widows, orphans, non-residents, sick, &c., who could not vote, 1 person! A county containing 25,189 souls, does not often present so clean a bill of health as this."

—Or, the writer might have added, *so big a vote!*

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.

A Military Election Farce.

We have repeatedly alluded to the farce of having elections held in our military camps, where the soldiers are coerced by their officers either to vote as they may indicate, or to stay from the polls altogether. It is an outrage on the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the vote taken is no index of the feelings of the soldiers. It only shows the views of the officers, and too many of them, having an eye to promotion, seek to curry favor by absolutely compelling the men to vote in such way as the Administration may dictate.

A case in point occurred at the late election held in Louisville, by the Ohio troops stationed there. At the Exchange Barracks 310 votes were cast, only two of which were for Vallandigham. The two that voted for Vallandigham were immediately arrested and placed under guard.

One of these arrested men is a citizen of Defiance County, Ohio, and is well known there as a worthy and respectable man, whose word may be implicitly relied on. For voting as his conscience dictated, he was arrested and threatened to be shot! With such revelations in view, who can deny that the military elections are a farce—an outrage on the sanctity of the ballot-box—and that instead of being a privilege to the soldier, it only renders him a passive slave in the hands of his officers, or subjects him to the grossest outrages if he determines to exercise his rights as a free man.

The Defiance *Democrat* publishes an extract from a letter by Mr. Forlow, the soldier above alluded to, giving an account of the treatment he received because he ventured to vote for Vallandigham. Read his statament:

"I will give you a brief statement of the manner in which the election was conducted here. I started at the hour of two o'clock p. m. to the place appointed for the Ohio soldiers to vote. I went there, not saying a word to any one concerning the election.

"Royal Taylor, the State Agent officiated. I asked them if they had any Democratic tickets. They said they had not. Then I asked if they had any tickets of any kind for Defiance County. I had a ticket in my pocket, neatly folded, on purpose for the occasion. I handed it to one of the officers, and he asked for my county and township, which I gave. The man who put the tickets into the box had it in his hand the last I saw of it.

"I started back to the Hospital. I got part way back, when an officer and a guard caught me and took me back into the office, and said here is a man that voted for Vallandigham, and an officer sent him to the Major and told him to shoot the dammed cuss. They took us down to Barracks No. 1 and put us in the ——, what they called 'guard house,' but I call it a prison, or nearly a dungeon.

"We were summoned to appear before a court martial about ten o'clock that night. The charge against me was, voting for Vallandigham. I plead guilty of the charge; I wrote my defense, and was then taken to prison, and have been kept there ever since. There was another man voted about the same time as I did, who was treated in the same manner, by the name of T. S. King, of Adams county, Ohio.

"I am here, not for any immoral conduct whatever, but merely for voting the regularly nominated Democratic ticket of my native State."

THE WAR NEWS.—The most important war intelligence to-day is from the extreme Southwest. By an arrival at New York we learn that the expedition under the command of Gen. Banks has landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, after experiencing some severe weather at sea and much difficulty in landing the troops through the surf. The Confederates on discovering that the Federal forces had reached the shore, destroyed the works at Fort Brown and set fire to the town of Brownsville. Some fighting occurred in the streets of the village between the citizens, those desiring the Federal occupation resisting the attempt to burn the town.—Brownsville is on the left bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, forty miles from the mouth of the river. The report of the attack by the Confederates upon the advance of Gen. Washburne's division, in the Teche district, is confirmed. The Southerners were driven back with a loss of two hundred prisoners and one hundred killed. The Federal loss was forty killed.

We have some interesting news from the South through Richmond journals of Saturday last received by the way of Fortress Monroe.—Charleston dispatches to Friday last report the continued bombardment of Sumter, the firing being kept up during Thursday and at night, and was still going on Friday morning at the time the dispatch was sent over the wires. On Thursday one mortar and a gunboat shelled the Confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island for one hour.

A correspondent of the New York Times at Morris Island, under date of the 12th instant writes: "The bombardment of Sumter has been continued at intervals. No grand movement has yet been instituted.—The public will do well to be moderate in its anticipations of exciting events in this locality, for the indications do not favor brilliant achievements at present.

We have no advices from Burnside, and by to-day or to-morrow General Foster will have reached Knoxville and taken the command out of his hands. The Federal position there is a very critical one. Forty miles northeast of Knoxville, at Bull's Gap, is a force of the enemy flushed with victory, which has driven the Federal troops steadily before it for sixty miles from Southwestern Virginia. Twenty-five miles northwest, at Kingston, is another force, also elated by success, having recently forced a Federal retreat of the body opposed to it for fifteen miles eastward from a place called Washington. Ten miles south of Kingston is another force, at Loudon, twenty-five miles west of Knoxville. This latter has a direct railroad communication with and is receiving strong reinforcements from Bragg at Chattanooga. Thus environed on all sides, the Federal troops, it seems, only remain in Knoxville because they cannot successfully withdraw. Their line of retreat is north-northeast to Cumberland Gap, about fifty miles distant. The road is a rough one, and the enemy at Kingston or Bull's Gap can easily obstruct or ambush it before the Federal troops can be well started out of Knoxville. Hence they stay there, and, acting strictly on the defensive, gradually draw in their outposts in preparation for a siege. The route to Cumberland Gap, it seems, is beset with guerillas. On Thursday last they attacked a forage train, near the Gap, and captured it. It was subsequently retaken, however, with ten Confederate prisoners.

From Chattanooga there is nothing startling. Correspondents write that the Federal army will not resume operations very soon on account of the great difficulty in procuring supplies, and the consequent impossibility of storing enough at Chattanooga to make it a base for a further advance. In addition to this, one of them writes to the New York *World*, in a letter giving news to the 12th inst., "The condition of affairs at Chattanooga is not so favorable as might be expected. The army is concentrated and the place besieged. Half-rations of the simplest army fare are still dealt out, as no boats have yet reached the place. Vast numbers of horses and mules have died from starvation, as forage could not be forwarded in sufficient quantities to save them."

—MARRIED—

MOORE—SHARP.—In Schellsburg, on the 29th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. George Moore, of St. Clair township, to Miss Isabella Sharp, of Napier township.

CUPPET—BLACKBURN.—In the same place, by the same, on the 12th inst., Mr. William Cuppet, to Miss Edith Blackburn, all of St. Clair township.

—DIED—

NOBLE.—In South Woodberry township, on the morning of Saturday, the 7th instant, of Diptheria, Mrs. Mary E. Noble, wife of John Irvine Noble, aged nearly twenty four years. She possessed a pleasing person and excellences of character that greatly endeared her to all her friends and acquaintance and those who knew her best loved her most. Many hearts are deeply bereaved in her early and unexpected removal from earth. On the Sabbath previous to her death and only one week before her funeral, she attended Church, apparently in her usual health. On her return home she felt indisposed, the disease soon became alarming, and although skilful physicians and kind friends used their best endeavors to alleviate her sufferings, she was soon called to leave the things of time to enter upon the realities of eternity, giving expressions to her hope of a blessed immortality.

"Thou'rt gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee.
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where death has no sting since the Savior has died."

ALSIP.—On Monday, September 28th, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Mr. Joseph Alsip, of Bedford, in the 47th year of her age.

Mrs. Alsip has entered, we trust, upon a life which is forever exempt from all forms of suffering. She was a christian woman, resting her hope of salvation on the death of Christ, and humbly walking in the footsteps of the Redeemer. For ten months previous to her decease she endured great sufferings with christian patience. In reference to recovery, alternately hoping and despairing, she sought submission to the divine will. An affectionate wife and mother, she was bound to her husband and children by the strongest of earthly ties, and the thought of separation from them was, at times, almost insupportable. But grace triumphed over nature, and when, at last, the Beloved came she was glad to meet him. Gone to a heavenly world, and entered upon the rest that remaineth, we write: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." May this bereavement be sanctified to the stricken family, and may they so live that they may meet her in heaven.

O, for the death of those
Who slumber in the Lord;
O, be like theirs my last repose,
Like theirs my last reward.

[The above notice was received, and should have appeared several weeks since, but was mislaid.]

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for 1864, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the different districts of the county, as follows:

For Snake Spring, Schellsburg, Harrison and Bedford townships, on Monday December 14.

For Middle Woodberry, Union, Broad Top and Hopewell, on Tuesday, December 15.

For Liberty, Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Southampton and Bedford Borough, on Wednesday December 16.

For St. Clair, South Woodberry, Napier and Colerain, on Thursday December 17.

For Monroe, Providence E., Providence W., Juniata and Bloody Run, on Friday December 18.

P. J. SHOEMAKER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
Commissioners.

Attest—
JOHN G. FISHER, *Clerk.*

SHELLBARKS.

Forty Bushels prime Shellbarks for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

French all Wool Shirting Flannels, Cassimeres, and all Wool Overshirts for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

CLOTHING.

Go to Cramer & Co's. and look at their immense supply of CLOTHING, before you purchase.
November 20.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Peter Hillegas, jr., late of St. Clair township, dec'd.: all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
JACOB H. HILLEGAS, *of P.*
November 20—6t *Administrators.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Keeffe, dec'd., who was administrator of Phebe Keeffe, dec'd., amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*
November 20, 1863.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease !!!

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who serediit, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.
September 25—4m

A FORTUNE FOR ALL!
BITTER MEN OR WOMEN!!

NO HUMBUG, but an ENTIRELY NEW thing.

Only three months in this country! No clap-trap operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A Lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS SOME DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of soldiers are making money rapidly at it. No person has to be urged to patronize it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever before offered. You can make money with it home or abroad—on steamboats or railroad cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trifle is necessary to start with.

There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind; thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who think that because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that every thing that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him.

This art cost me one thousand dollars, and I expect to make money out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent to me will insure the prompt return of a card of instructions in the art. *The money will be returned to those not satisfied.* Address

WALTER T. TINSLEY,
No. 1 Park Place, New York.
Oct. 30, 1863—3m.

Stray Cattle.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union township, some time in August, a brindle muley steer, with a white spot on his forehead, and white hind legs to the knees. Also, about the first of September, a red and white spotted steer, with a white head and notch cut out under the left ear. Also; at the same time, a red and white spotted muley heifer, with a bit of the right ear off and two notches cut out under same ear. Each supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner, or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES ICKES.
Union tp., Nov. 29, 1863—3t.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Napier township, about the first of October last, a red steer, with a few small white spots, and having a "half moon" cut out of the left ear. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE W. BOWSER.
Nov. 20, 1863—3t.*

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, residing in Juniata township, about the last of September, a red and white spotted steer, two years old, with broad horns. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

ALVY BOYLAN.
November 20, 1863—3t

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1863—1y

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of Bedford county are hereby notified to be and appear at the Commissioners' Office in Bedford, on Friday, November 20, 1863, (Court week) to receive their duplicates, instructions, &c., for the year 1864. Let none fail to be present, as important business will be laid before them.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
November 13, 1863.

Wood Ordinance.

An Ordinance to Regulate the Sale of Wood in the Borough of Bedford.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the authority of the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Bedford, That after the 23d day of November, 1863, every load of wood sold in said borough, to any citizen of said borough, shall first be inspected and measured, by a measurer, or inspector who shall be appointed for that purpose by the Burgess and Council; and the said measurer or inspector shall receive from the seller of each load so measured—if the quantity exceed three-fourths of a cord—the sum of fifteen cents; if less than three fourths of a cord, then ten cents for each load measured and inspected by him. And the said measurer or inspector shall give to the owner of each load, so measured, a printed certificate of the amount over his signature as inspector.

SEC. 2. And it is further enacted, that any seller of wood who shall violate section first of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of two and a half dollars, and the purchaser shall be subject to a like penalty. And the said fine shall be collected by the wood inspector, by a summary proceeding, before any Justice of the Peace in said borough—one-half of said fines to go to him for his trouble, and the balance to be paid into the treasury of said borough.

SEC. 3. And the sellers aforesaid shall drive to the Wood Stand to have their loads measured. And said Wood Stand shall be situated in the Public Square of said borough in the vicinity of the Court House. Approved November 10, 1863.

VALENTINE STECKMAN,
Chief Burgess.

JOHN PALMER, Clerk.

Special Examination of Teachers.

A special examination will be held in Bedford, on Saturday the 14th inst., for the accommodation of those teachers who have not been able to attend the examination in their respective districts.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Nov. 6, 1863. Co. Superintendent.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
LADIES, REJOICE!

Your Wants once more Supplied.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a very large and fashionable selection of fall and winter

MILLINERY GOODS,

selected with the greatest care at the largest and most fashionable wholesale houses on Chestnut St.

BONNETS, of all kinds and varieties, of the latest style, trimmed and untrimmed. Ready made Silk Velvet and BLACK CRAPE BONNETS.

FELT HATS, of the latest style.

RIBBONS, ROUCHES and FLOWERS in abundance.

Also—Ladies' dress CAPS, CORSETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, ZEPHYRS, SHETLAND WOOL BRAIDS, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable profits for Cash, which terms she will strictly adhere to. Nov. 6—1t.

100 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT,

Just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
October 30, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.
STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.
ITS FIRST INDICATION
Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.
If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;
Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN
In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;
One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.
If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun Stroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonsful of the Ready Relief, in a wine-glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH
CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-tricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water; or apply it to the part where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines, and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wineglass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 8TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of this Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
November 6, 1863.

LOST,

Some six weeks since, between Bedford and Saxton, a BLACK OIL CLOTH CARPET SACK, containing my likeness and some clothing. The hack-driver says he put it on the cars at Bloody Run.—Any person restoring the same to the undersigned will be properly recompensed. Send to undersigned, care of Capt. Long, Coalmont, Pa.

CATHARINE McMAHEN.
Oct. 30—3ts.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the Law has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement. Either of the undersigned is fully authorized to settle and receipt.

WM. M. HALL.
Oct. 30—3t. JOHN PALMER.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

Estate of William H. Strong, dec'd.

Letters of Administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of William H. Strong, late of Colerain township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified and requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK G. PRICE, Adm'r.
October 30, 1863.—6t.

RAINSBURG SEMINARY,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Second Quarter of the Fall Term of this Institution will commence, Monday, Oct, 26.

The rates of this Institution are very reasonable. All branches useful and ornamental taught.

For information, address.

J W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
October 9, 1863—4t.*

CASH.

Wanted, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, and Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest price in CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
October 16, 1863—tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Traveling community to the superior accommodation and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 21, 1863—3m.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation. To this is now added 20 acres, with a large apple orchard which yielded this year 38 barrels of cider and a large quantity of apples besides. This 20 acres lie next to the turnpike and make the whole a neat farm of 100 acres.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Trourman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Roiler, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BAUGHMAN, Ex'r.
October 5, 1863—6t.

50 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT,

Just Received at.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
August 14 the 1863.

NOTICE.

All persons who gave notes at the sale of the personal property of Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, are hereby notified that if said notes are not paid by the first of January next, they will be put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. We also call the attention of those owing notes and judgments given in the lifetime of the deceased, that no longer indulgence can be given.

BARNDOLLAR & WILLIAMS,
Oct. 23, '63. *Ex'rs. of J. Barndollar, dec'd.*

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green,

Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.☜

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
September 25, 1863—6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Oct. 16, 1863—6t Adm'r.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the Law has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement. Those who are not prepared to pay can settle and give notes. After the first day of January next, the books will be left with a Justice of the Peace for settlement. Either of the undersigned is fully authorized to settle and receipt.

JOHN CESSNA,
Oct. 22, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

CALL AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

Fall & Winter Wear,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, Nov. 20, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,

616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL.

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

MARTIN BUEHLER, R. H. HOWARD. } { GEO. BONBRIGHT, C. P. SUESSEROTT

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,

No. 337 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,

PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Keeffe, late of Bedford township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CESSNA, *Adm'r*
October 2, 1863—6t

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P. O.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON." on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

Hartley's Column.

The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL NOW made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation. Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

EXCELSIOR

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

D. BORDER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

and that he is now prepared to sell, on the most reasonable terms, the finest and best goods in his line ever brought to Bedford. His stock consists in part of WATCHES of all styles and qualities,

Watch Chains, Finger Rings, Jewelry

of every description,

Lockets, Thimbles, Gold Pens,

and also a great variety of

SPECTACLES.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves,

☞ Watches repaired (warranted) on the shortest notice.

D. BORDER.

Bedford, August 28, 1863—3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of *May* last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.

WM. STATES & CO.

July 31, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of Elizabeth G. Miller, late of Schellsburg Boro', decd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township; all persons indebted are therefore notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. F. J. OSTER,
October 2, 1863—6ts. Ex'r.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Graneries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings, One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills' Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at

Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Daniel Stineman, late of Union township, Bedford county, dec'd., the subscriber, executor of said Will, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 21st day of November,

next, the real estate of said deceased, being a

TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of John Ake, Esq., Samuel Walter and others, containing 160 acres, more or less. The improvements are a

Two Story Log Dwelling House,

Double Log Barn, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and other out-buildings, about 80 acres of the land are cleared and under fence, eight acres of which are meadow, a never-failing spring of water is at the door, and there is also on the place a large Apple Orchard. Sale to commence at ten o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

Oct. 23. A. H. HULL, Ex'r.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leave no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED, TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Cenaral Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

December 5, 1862.—1y

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTERS Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS. HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER. No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford Pa,

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S
OLD STORE. May 29.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks,* Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap,* and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shalties, Lawns, Lustres, and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, and all kinds of Mens' Wear, Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

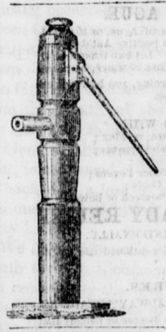
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites,*" cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST he can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &c.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A
FINE
ASSORTMENT
OF CUTLERY, TABLE
AND POCKET KNIVES;
ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,
CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,
SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;
FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,
PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;
FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT
TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,
AND TOOLS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION, TO-
GETHER WITH
PEGS OF
DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

or which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞ We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1862—tf